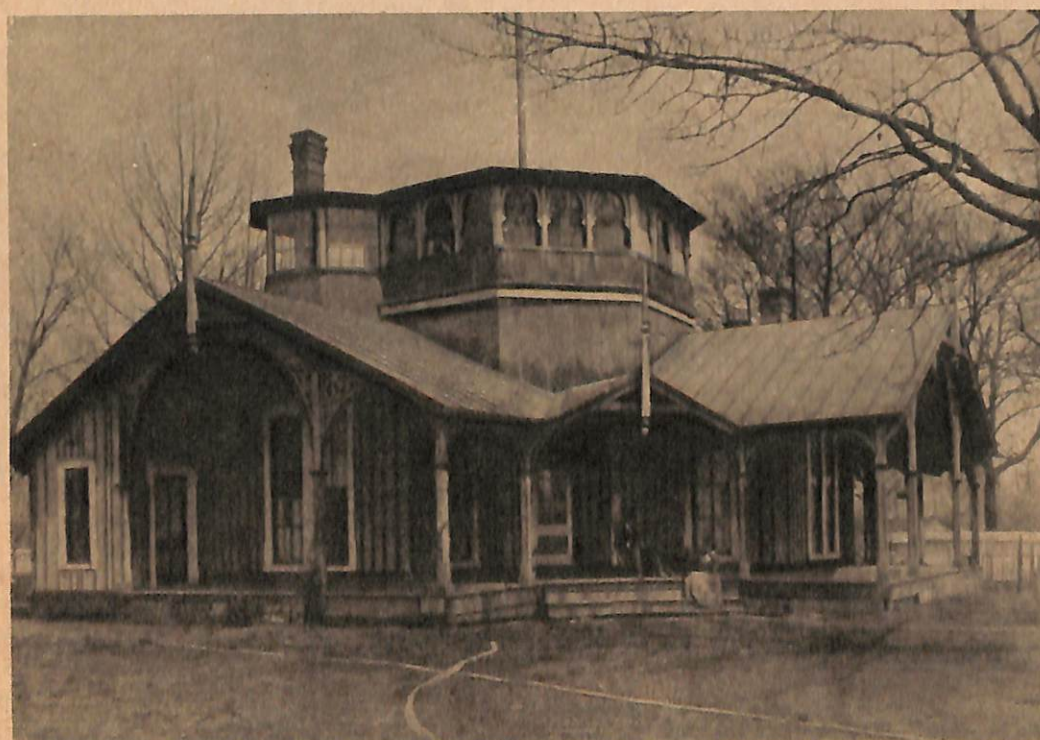


The city was introduced to electricity in 1878



THE GALT HOUSE, destroyed by fire in 1865, was rebuilt in 1870 and once again it became one of the most famed hostelrys in the nation. It stood on Main Street.



MINUS FANFARE, a momentous event took place in Louisville in 1875 when the first running of the Kentucky Derby was held. This was the track's original clubhouse.

tion Building was opened at 4th and Chestnut, the first in a long line of expositions that would be held in coming years. The 330-by-230-foot building was erected in 45 days, an achievement unsurpassed in that era.

1873—Macauley's Theater, which was to become one of the "name" show houses in the nation, opened on Walnut near 4th Street.

The Louisville Fire Department announced that as of July 1, it had been expanded to a force of 76 paid firemen equipped with 10 steam fire wagons, two hook and ladder companies and two coal carts.

Louisville laid claim to being the pork packing center of America, 305,000 hogs having been processed during the last winter season.

The first Negro high school in the South was opened.

The present City Hall was occupied.

The Louisville Water Company undertook a massive expansion program.

1874—Professional baseball started in Louisville with the organization of the "Eclipse" team.

The Federal government completed purchase of the Portland Canal, and six years later all toll charges were eliminated.

The city's second hospital, Sts. Mary and Elizabeth, was opened.

1875—A momentous event was inaugurated at Churchill Downs, a new horse racing track on the city's south boundary, when a little red horse named Aristides won the first running of a race called the Kentucky Derby, now the oldest continuously-run horse race in the world.

Work on Norton Memorial Hospital was started.

1877—The Southern Baptist Seminary was moved from Greenville, S. C., to Louisville.

1878—Telephone communications with Nashville, Tenn., was opened.

1879—The first telephone exchange in the city was installed.

1880—Louisville's population showed an increase to 126,566, and industrial employment was up to nearly 18,000.

1881—Another unsuccessful effort was made to move the State capital to the city.

1882—The Printing House for the Blind, now the largest in the world, was opened adjacent to the Blind School on Frankfort Avenue.

1883—Louisville was given perhaps its most important commercial boost when the attention of the nation was focused on the city with the opening of the Southern Exposition near present-day Central Park. The Exposition, a giant fair of sorts, put on display the resources of the city and Kentucky, and 770,000 persons attended the 88 day showing. The Exposition also was held in subsequent years and led to the investment of great sums of money by outside capitalists in city businesses. Among other features, the buildings and premises were lighted by electric carbon lamps.

1884—The Filson Club, one of America's outstanding historical-geneological societies, was founded.

1885—Louisville became the third city in the